

other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 135, line 6, strike the period and insert “of which \$10,000,000 shall be available for grants to state or local law enforcement for expenses to carry out prosecutions and investigations authorized by the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crime Act established under Public Law 110-344.”.

SA 609. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1105, making omnibus appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2009, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available under this Act may be obligated or otherwise expended for any congressionally directed spending item for any client of a lobbying firm under Federal investigation, including the PMA Group of Arlington, Virginia.

SA 610. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1105, making omnibus appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2009, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, none of the funds made available under this Act may be obligated or otherwise expended for any congressionally directed spending item for—

- (1) the Pleasure Beach Water Taxi Service Project of Connecticut;
- (2) the Old Tiger Stadium Conservancy of Michigan;
- (3) the Polynesian Voyaging Society of Hawaii;
- (4) the American Lighthouse Foundation of Maine;
- (5) the commemoration of the 150th anniversary of John Brown's raid on the arsenal at Harpers Ferry National Historic Park in West Virginia;
- (6) the Orange County Great Park Corporation in California;
- (7) odor and manure management research in Iowa;
- (8) tattoo removal in California;
- (9) the California National Historic Trail Interpretive Center in Nevada;
- (10) the Iowa Department of Education for the Harkin grant program; and
- (11) the construction of recreation and fairgrounds in Kotzebue, Alaska.

SA 611. Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. DEMINT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1105, making omnibus appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2009, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 106, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

SEC. 112. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used by the Federal Communications Commission to prescribe any rule, regulation, policy, doctrine, standard, guideline, or other requirement that has the purpose or effect of reinstating or repromulgating (in whole or in part) the requirement that broadcasters present or ascertain opposing viewpoints on issues of public importance, commonly referred to as the “Fair-

ness Doctrine”, as such doctrine was repealed in *In re Complaint of Syracuse Peace Council against Television Station WTVH*, Syracuse New York, 2 FCC Rcd. 5043 (1987).

SA 612. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1105, making omnibus appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2009, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 131, line 1, strike “\$546,000,000” and insert “\$146,000,000”.

On page 458, after line 25, insert the following:

EMERGENCY FUND FOR INDIAN SAFETY AND HEALTH

For deposit in the Emergency Fund for Indian Safety and Health established by subsection (a) of section 601 of the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008 (25 U.S.C. 443c), for use by the Attorney General, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with that section, \$400,000,000.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The hearing will be held on Tuesday, March 10, 2009, at 10 a.m., in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on issues related to a bill to provide for the conduct of an in-depth analysis of the impact of energy development and production on the water resources of the United States, and for other purposes.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send it to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, Washington, DC 20510-6150, or by e-mail to Gina_Weinstock@energy.senate.gov.

For further information, please contact Michael Connor at (202) 224-5479 or Gina Weinstock at (202) 224-5684.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. The hearing will be held on Thursday, March 12, 2009, at 9:30 a.m., in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The Committee will conduct a legislative hearing to examine draft legislation regarding siting of electricity transmission lines, including increased federal siting authority and regional transmission planning.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record may do so by sending it to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510-6150, or by e-mail to Gina_Weinstock@energy.senate.gov.

For further information, please contact Leon Lowery at (202) 224-2209 or Gina Weinstock at (202) 224-5684.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator BAUCUS, I ask unanimous consent that the following staff of the Finance Committee be allowed on the Senate floor for the duration of the debate on the Omnibus appropriations package: Hun Quach, Rachel Poynter, Michael London, Rory Murphy, Dan Gutschenritter, Pete Harvey, Adam Glasier, and Vincent Mascia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS AWARENESS WEEK

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Con. Res. 9.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 9) supporting the goals and ideals of Multiple Sclerosis Awareness Week.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, there be no intervening action or debate, and any statements relating to this measure be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 9) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 9

Whereas multiple sclerosis can impact men and women of all ages, races, and ethnicities; Whereas more than 400,000 people in the United States live with multiple sclerosis;

Whereas approximately 2,500,000 people worldwide have been diagnosed with multiple sclerosis;

Whereas it is estimated that between 8,000 and 10,000 children and adolescents are living with multiple sclerosis;

Whereas every hour of every day, someone is newly diagnosed with multiple sclerosis;

Whereas the exact cause of multiple sclerosis is still unknown;

Whereas the symptoms of multiple sclerosis are unpredictable and vary from person to person;

Whereas there is no laboratory test available for multiple sclerosis;

Whereas multiple sclerosis is not genetic, contagious, or directly inherited, but studies show that there are genetic factors that indicate that certain individuals are susceptible to the disease;

Whereas multiple sclerosis symptoms occur when an immune system attack affects the myelin in nerve fibers of the central nervous system, damaging or destroying it and replacing it with scar tissue, thereby interfering with, or preventing the transmission of, nerve signals;

Whereas in rare cases, multiple sclerosis is so progressive that it is fatal;

Whereas there is no known cure for multiple sclerosis;

Whereas the Multiple Sclerosis Coalition, an affiliation of multiple sclerosis organizations dedicated to the enhancement of the quality of life for all those affected by multiple sclerosis, recognizes and celebrates Multiple Sclerosis Awareness Week;

Whereas the Multiple Sclerosis Coalition's mission is to increase opportunities for cooperation and provide greater opportunity to leverage the effective use of resources for the benefit of the multiple sclerosis community;

Whereas the Multiple Sclerosis Coalition recognizes and celebrates Multiple Sclerosis Awareness Week during 1 week in March every calendar year;

Whereas the goals of Multiple Sclerosis Awareness Week are to invite people to join the movement to end multiple sclerosis, encourage everyone to do something to demonstrate a commitment to moving toward a world free of multiple sclerosis, and to acknowledge those who have dedicated their time and talent to help promote multiple sclerosis research and programs; and

Whereas in 2009, Multiple Sclerosis Awareness Week is recognized during the week of March 2nd through March 8th: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of Multiple Sclerosis Awareness Week;

(2) encourages States, territories, and possessions of the United States and local communities to support the goals and ideals of Multiple Sclerosis Awareness Week;

(3) encourages media organizations to participate in Multiple Sclerosis Awareness Week and help educate the public about multiple sclerosis;

(4) commends the efforts of the States, territories, and possessions of the United States and local communities that support the goals and ideals of Multiple Sclerosis Awareness Week;

(5) recognizes and reaffirms the commitment of the people of the United States to combating multiple sclerosis by promoting awareness about the causes and risks of multiple sclerosis, and by promoting new education programs, supporting research, and expanding access to medical treatment; and

(6) recognizes all people in the United States living with multiple sclerosis, expresses gratitude to their family members and friends who are a source of love and encouragement to them, and salutes the health care professionals and medical researchers who provide assistance to those living with multiple sclerosis and continue to work to find cures and improve treatments.

PROCLAIMING CASIMIR PULASKI TO BE AN HONORARY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES POSTHUMOUSLY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S.J. Res. 12.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the joint resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 12) proclaiming Casimir Pulaski to be an honorary citizen of the United States posthumously.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, today I speak on the resolution honoring the valor of GEN Casimir Pulaski, a hero of the American Revolution who made the ultimate sacrifice in pursuit of American freedom. This resolution would grant honorary posthumous citizenship to General Pulaski, a long overdue tribute to a man who gave his life to the cause of American independence.

I thank Senator LISA MURKOWSKI, the lead Republican cosponsor of this resolution, as well as other original cosponsors, Senators MIKULSKI, CARDIN, WHITEHOUSE, DODD, BROWN, BURRIS, and PRYOR.

As a young soldier, Casimir Pulaski developed a reputation as a highly skilled military tactician, whose activities to advance the cause of Polish liberty against Russian influence ultimately led to his exile from Poland. Seeking refuge, Pulaski traveled to France, where he met an American diplomat who convinced him to join the Continental Army in its struggle for independence. That diplomat was so impressed with the Polish general, that, in a letter to George Washington, he described Pulaski as an officer "renowned throughout Europe for the courage and bravery he displayed in defense of his country's freedom." That diplomat's name was Ben Franklin.

Casimir Pulaski adopted the revolutionary spirit of the American colonists and came to America to fight in their quest for self-determination.

On September 11, 1777, Casimir Pulaski fought with distinction in the Battle of Brandywine. His bravery and skill in battle averted American defeat and helped save the life of George Washington. Upon Washington's recommendation, the Continental Congress promoted Pulaski to general, and appointed him General of the Cavalry. That same year, Casimir Pulaski wrote to George Washington, "I came here, where freedom is being defended, to serve it, and to live or die for it." General Pulaski's letter would prove prophetic, when, during a major offensive against British forces in Savannah, GA, Pulaski was mortally wounded. He died at sea, aboard the USS Wasp, on October 11, 1779.

General Pulaski's life and death inspired his contemporaries as he inspires us today. Shortly after his death, the Continental Congress resolved to build a monument in his honor that proved to be the first of many. In 1825, General Lafayette, an honorary American citizen, laid the cornerstone for the Pulaski monument in Savannah, GA. In 1929, Congress re-

solved that October 11 of each year would be Pulaski Day in the United States, and several States have followed that example. There are countless schools, streets, towns, and memorials across this country that bear his name—and honor his contributions to our Nation's birth.

Today is Pulaski Day in Illinois. In 1973, my own state of Illinois designated the first Monday of March as Pulaski Commemorative Day and in 1986 declared that day to be a State holiday.

We in Illinois are privileged to have a large and vibrant Polish-American community. From Casimir Pulaski to legendary artists like Ignacy Jan Paderewski, Polish-Americans have contributed mightily to Illinois—and to our Nation. Chicago is home to the Polish American Congress, which encompasses 3,000 Polish organizations across the country, as well as the Polish Museum of America. The Polish-American community also has a large presence in the Illinois National Guard, which has enjoyed a long-standing relationship with the Polish Air Force.

I am honored to reintroduce this resolution to grant posthumous honorary citizenship to GEN Casimir Pulaski, an American general who gave his life so that our Nation could be free. This resolution passed the Senate by unanimous consent in the 110th Congress and received broad support in the House of Representatives. I hope that this year we will be able to pass this resolution in both Chambers.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and the valor of the man whom we seek to honor. When we think of our Nation's struggle for freedom in its infancy, we must remember GEN Casimir Pulaski and his indelible contribution to our Nation's birth.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be read a third time and passed, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid on the table, there be no intervening action or debate, and any statements relating to this measure be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 12) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

The joint resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S.J. RES. 12

Whereas Casimir Pulaski was a Polish military officer who fought on the side of the American colonists against the British in the American Revolutionary War;

Whereas Benjamin Franklin recommended that General George Washington accept Casimir Pulaski as a volunteer in the American Cavalry and said that Pulaski was "renowned throughout Europe for the courage and bravery he displayed in defense of his country's freedom";

Whereas, after arriving in America, Casimir Pulaski wrote to General Washington, "I came here, where freedom is being